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Smallpox still prevails among the lower classes of the natives, and here it would only be fair to state that those cases occurring at the Spanish military hospitals are nearly all from the Cuban contingent of the army. It is almost useless to refer to the sanitary condition of the city, unless it would be to say that on account of the prevailing war there is even less attention than usual paid to sanitation. * * *

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, *July 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Thursday, July 8, 1897:

The number of deaths from yellow fever is steadily increasing; this week there were 64 deaths from that disease against 50 for the week before, and the increase in the deaths refers to both the city proper and the military hospitals. Smallpox has resumed what might be termed its normal status; there were no deaths from this disease during the week. Statistics from the military hospitals show but a few new cases.

The rainy season is well on and the death rate will continue to increase rapidly among the Spanish soldiers and other nonacclimated persons.

The Spanish military hospitals are now full and it will soon become necessary to increase the number of hospitals, in which event, the large sugar warehouses on the harbor, being fairly well adapted for such a purpose, will undoubtedly be used. Two of these buildings are now in use and have approximately about 1,500 patients. They are situated in the town of Regla; there are none on the Habana side in use. Yellow fever has appeared on two American schooners which have lain at the Tallapiedra Wharf; the first case, a mild one, occurring on schooner *Anna M. Stammer*. The second case was found on the schooner *B. Frank Neally*, just as the vessel was leaving for Mobile, Ala., the case being discovered by mustering the crew preparatory to giving the bill of health. The man had been taken sick in the early morning with all the symptoms of yellow fever, and was, when found, lying in the fore-castle, presenting the appearance of a man in the first stages of the disease. The master of the schooner was advised to proceed to Dry Tortugas for treatment. It is of interest to state here that when I boarded this vessel the surface of the water surrounding her was covered with decomposing offal from the abattoirs, and other matter; in fact, the vessel was imbedded in a field of this objectionable matter.

Mortality for week ended July 8, 1897.—Yellow fever, military hospitals, 61; city, 3; total, 64. Enteric fever, 16; pernicious fever, 13; paludal fever, 5; bilious fever, 1; smallpox, none; dysentery, 12; enteritis, 20; pneumonia, 5; tuberculosis, 36. From all causes, 296. Annual ratio per 1,000, 76.96.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Dr. Brunner has been instructed as follows by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, *July 13, 1897.*

Yellow fever cases found on vessels bound to United States, as schooners *Neally* and *Stammer*, should be immediately reported by telegraph, giving date of sailing and destination.

WYMAN
Surgeon-General.

*Sanitary reports from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 26, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended June 26:

There were 110 deaths reported, of which 12 were from yellow fever, 38 from dysentery, 15 from enteritis, acute and chronic, 7 from remittent, 10 from pernicious fever, 3 from tuberculosis—the rest from common, noncontagious diseases. Yellow fever is steadily increasing and there are over 100 cases now at the military hospital.

The outlook seems so gloomy that additional barracks are being put up for hospital purposes and civil physicians appointed to help the military ones in their arduous task. The temperature is very high, about 85° to 90° F. Dysentery is decreasing, while malarial fevers abound.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 3, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 106 deaths during the week ended the 3d of July. Of these, 26 were from yellow fever, 20 from dysentery, 3 from tuberculosis, 4 from remittent and 9 from pernicious fevers, 17 from enteritis, acute and chronic; the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

There are 140 cases at present stricken with yellow fever at the military hospital, and the probabilities are that the number will increase daily. New hospital buildings are being put up to accommodate the great number of sick soldiers. There are now about 1,600 under treatment. Dysentery is decreasing while malarial fevers are becoming very frequent.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

GREECE.

*Sanitary report from Athens.*ATHENS, *June 28, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to present the number of deaths of the first five months of the year in comparison with the number of the same months of last year: In January, 1896, there were 330 deaths; in 1897, 193. February, 1896, there were 173 deaths; in 1897, 189. March, 1896, there were 138 deaths; in 1897, 236. April, 1896, there were 213 deaths; in 1897, 244. May, 1896, there were 214 deaths; in 1897, 263.

The number of the inhabitants of Athens is about 100,000. It was in April last, at the beginning of the war, that the inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus abandoned their country and rushed into the different provinces of Greece and consequently into Athens. The number of these refugees in Athens must be more than 25,000.

I have already stated that 15,000 men have their food by charity every day in Athens. Since my last report this number has already increased. I fear it will increase still, for the reason that many refugees who were wealthy in their country and who had some money with them will soon have spent it all in order to live, and very soon they will be perfectly destitute.

Up to this date, public health, we may say, is rather good in spite of